Keeping Dry And Keeping Cool

Easy enough, if one of our Mackintoshes is worn. The new light-weight Mackintoshes are surprises.

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POWER & DRAKE,

Distributors of Fine Imported and

Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

W. H. DARRAH,

DRUGS.

1099 East Washington Street,

CHAMBERS'S

BEST S-CENT CIGAR.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN PENNSYL-

VANIA HEMLOCK SLASHINGS.

Many Derricks, Small Oil Tanks and

Engine Houses Burned-Three

Fires at Paterson, N. J.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 11.-The hemlock

slashings that escaped last summer's forest

the oil fields south of this city. A fierce

fire broke out Saturday afternoon at the

Dent farm in a slashing, after the men em-

ployed by the Emery Oil Company had left

for their homes in this city. A large gang

of men was sent from here Saturday night

to fight the flames, but the fire had gained

such headway it was impossible to check

its progress until it spread to thirteen oil

wells owned by the Emery Oil Company,

the derricks of which were burned, together

with a number of small oil tanks and boiler

louses. The men are still trying to pre-

vent the flames from spreading to the

in close proximity. Should they get a start

in that direction the loss will be heavy,

and there is no telling where it will stop,

as the derricks are thick and a large amount

of oil is stored in small tanks, which would

add materially to the destruction of valua-

ble oil property. The woods in the vicinity

of Buchanan hollow were ablaze yesterday.

A gang of men succeeded in stopping the

fire from spreading further than Bishop &

Johnson's lease, but not before two der-

fires are reported in various parts of the

oil field, and the people are much worried, owing to the fact that everything is as dry

as tinder. The surface is so parched that large crevices are noticeable all through

the forests. Not a drop of rain has faller

in nearly a month, and there is no indica-

tion of it as yet. The hemlock woods, two

lies west of Ellisburg, Potter county, are

eported as being on fire and threatening he Pennsylvania Tanning Company's prop-

DUBOIS, Pa., May 11 .- Fierce forest fires

are now raging throughout Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson counties. The dry under-

brush and a lack of verdure facilitates the spread. The sawmill of the Portland Lumber Company, of Elk county, one of the largest in the State, was burned to the

longing to R. H. Thompson, a contractor, of Pike township, Clearfield county, was also burned. The mill was valued at \$3,000,

with an insurance of \$1,500. The loss above the insurance is \$10,000. The Clearfield Lum-

ber Company's tract of nearly 6,000 acres, with 125,000,000 feet of timber, in Knox and

Boggs townships, is still burning. A large force of men is fighting the fire. Half of

the town of Karthaus is reported burned.
The town of Ramey is surrounded by the flames, and it is feared will be burned.

Three Fires at Paterson.

NEW YORK, May 11 .- Three fires at Pat-

ersen, N. J., to-night damaged property to

the extent of over \$213,000. The first fire

broke out in the malt house of the Hinch-

cliffe Brewing Company, a six-story build-

ing containing 300,000 bushels of grain. At

one time it threatened to sweep through the

entire brewing establishment. While this

Machinists' Association building, at Broad-way and Prospect streets. This building was occupied on the first floor as a ma-

chine shop and in the upper three floors as

a silk mill. When the excitement was at the

nighest a third fire broke out in a dwelling

louse on Marshall street, and this building

was burned to the ground on account of lack

The malt house was entirely destroyed with contents, and the loss is estimated on

cupied by Haenichen Brothers, manufactur-ers of silk coat linings and tailors' supplies,

whose loss is \$20,000, partly insured. Henry

Frost, a silk throster on the second floor estimates his loss at \$18,000. J. M. More

covered by insurance.

nouse, manufacturer of machinery on the ground floor, is estimated to have lost \$40,000.

Other Fires.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 11.—The Amboy carpet mills, operated by C. S. Masland Son, of Philadelphia, and covering three

by fire this afternoon. The loss will easily

aggregate \$300,000, covered by insurance. The

100,000 worth of made-up carpets. Five hun-

dred hands are thrown out of employment

consisted of four large buildings, only

of which was saved. This contained

YORK, May 11 .- Fire to-day

cres of ground here, were totally destroye

of facilities for fighting the flames.

is obscured by smoke by day, and is

Many smaller fires are also raging.

sky is obscured lurid by night.

South Penn Oil Company's wells, which are

fires are now a roaring mass of flames in

REGION

\$2.25 per Dozen.

Men's Blue or Black English Wale Mackintoshes-\$7.50 value . , .

FOR \$5.00

Our double-breasted box Mackintosh, made of cashmere-lined with it, too-is a piece of richness,

FOR \$10.00

The When

3 year California **BIGFOUR ROUTE**

Department of Indiana, G. A. R. 20c per Bottle,

W. R. C. ENCAMPMENT,

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, MAY 18 and 14.

\$4.25 For the ROUND TRIP \$4.25

From Indianapolis, and corresponding rates from all points in Indiana. Tickets will be sold May 12 and 13, good returning till the

Special Department Headquarters Commander and Staff, the President, state and Local Officers of W. R. Numerous Posts of City and State and Knightstown Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Band Will leave Indianapolis 11:15 a. m. Tues-

Through to SOUTH BEND Without Change, Ahead of regular train, reaching there at This train will remain at South after the close of the encamp Thursday afternoon, May 14, and run back to Indianapolis without change.

Those who wish can take Michigan division train No. 22, leaving Indianapolis at 6:35

a. m. Stop at Marion or Warsaw, visit the Soldiers' Home, have a boat ride on Eagle lake. Visit the Winona assembly grounds, the great Chautauqua of the West, and join the great Chautauqua of the West, and join the headquarters train after a stop of four hours at either place.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains at 7:10 a. m. and 5:10 p. m., via Colfax, and regular train via Goshen at 6:35 a. m. and 11:15 a. m.

uth Bend via Goshen 1 p outh Bend via Colfax 4:40 a. For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station.
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ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12.15 am; 9.15 am; 11.45 am; 3.35 pm; 7.45 pm; 10.55 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Hilmoistreet.

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Pullman Vestibule Train Service. eave Chicago 5:30 p. m., and 7:20 a. m. eave Chicago daily 12:40 noon and 8:30 p. m. errive Indianapoles 6:10 p. m. and 3:25 a. m.

go Sleeper at west and Union Station, ready ailed information at Union Station and 2 West ington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

m.; arrive 10:45 a. m.

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GOVERNMENT, COUNTY, CITY, TOWN

respondence solicited. We have some choice 6 per cent. Bonds which WE WILL SELL AT PAR. We furnish TRAVELERS' Letters of Credit, Available in all parts of the world.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO., 205 TRUST BUILDING.

5 Per Cent.—Loans—5 Per Cent

Loans in large sums on business property at 5 per cent, promptly made in large cities and towns only.

C. S. Warburton,

26 Lombard Building.

SAVANNAH PRIZE DRILL.

Indianapolis Light Artillery on the Ground Ready to Take Part.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 11 .- The prize drills and rifle contests under the auspices of the Military Interstate Association, of Savannah, are now fairly under way. Most of the competing companies have arrived in the city and all the riflemen are here. Tolay was given up mostly to preliminary work and exhibition drills. The Neeley Zouaves, of Memphis; the Aurora, Aurora, Ill., and a detachment of Indianapolis Light Artillery arrived to-day. The latter team enters a drill to-morrow against the famous Chatham Artillery, of Savannah.

A dress parade this afternoon by the local and visiting military was witnessed by three sand people. Only preliminary work was done on the rifle range during the day. ost of the time being taken up by Savannah. The District of Columbia Engineering Corps went on a skirmish this afternoon and sor ine scores were made by the few who of thus far. The highest score was made Private A. G. Nelson, of Troop A. First giment Cavalry, Georgia Volunteers, in ooting for the gold medal. This contest is for thirty shots and Nelson this morn-

SPAIN DETERMINED NOT TO LOOSEN THE CORDS THAT BIND CUBA.

Speech from the Throne Read by the Queen Regent on the Reassembling of the Cortes.

TAXES ARE TO BE INCREASED

WITH THE VIEW OF RAISING MORE MONEY FOR WAR PURPOSES.

dered Insurgents by Filibustering Expeditions from This Country.

FOR AMERICANS

CREW OF THE COMPETITOR NOT TO BE SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

Basis of President Cleveland's Protest -Yankees Called Meddlers by Captain General Weyler.

MADRID, May 11 .- The Cortes reassembled to-day. At the opening of the Chambers the Queen Regent, the young King in the uniform of a student of the military school, the Infanta Isabella and suite drove to the Cortes in splendid carriages. Troops lined the route for the whole of the distance. The Queen Regent and the King were seated on a throne, surrounded by the Ministers, and were acclaimed by the Deputies and Senators. Premier Canovas then handed a copy of the speech to the Queen Regent, who read it to the assembly. The speech announces a measure aiming to establish in the Antilles an administration of a purely local character, giving the country control of its own finances. while maintaining intact Spain's sovereign rights. The speech declares that Spain has fulfilled beyond measure the promises she made to the Cubans after the first rebellion. The relations with the foreign powers, the speech says, are excellent. The correct and friendly attitude of the South and Central American republics in the presence of the Cuban rebellion, it says, serves to prove that each day develops still more the interests binding them to Spain. In the United States, despite the efforts of public opinion in the contrary direction, the President and his government have not separated themselves from the line of conduct and the loyal friendship which have always existed between the two countries since the creation of the Republic. The Pope has given renewed sympathy to Spain.

The speech praises the conduct of the army and navy during the struggle in Cuba. The government is actively occupied with an increase of the defenses for the peninsula and for the colonies. The army will soon be provided with new pattern rifles and a complete artillery equipment. Spain has already increased her navy by twenty-five gunboats and other vessels. An extraordinary budget will be presented to provide for the acquisition of new ships and for improving the

The Queen Regent referred during the speech to the measure voted by the Chambers for reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico. Despite these measures, she said, the rebellion had broken out in Cuba because the rebels desired independence and not local onomy. If the rebellion triumphed Cuba would take a step backward in civilization. interest, industry and commerce. Cuba could prosper with independence. Spain could be indifferent, the speech continued, to the future of its children who were le estray by political ambition or abandon the tory and honor. The Queen Regent praised the Cubans who had remained loyal to Spain, who, she said, would always be pre ed to receive repentant insurgents with open arms. Spain had not hesitated and d not hesitate at any sacrifice to maintain her authority in Cuba. The Governor General of Cuba, the speech affirmed, opines that the application of the reforms would not now contribute to peace, but, on the contrary, would impede it. Nevertheless, the government had not abandoned consideration of future legislation for the Antilles to establish it definitely when the time comes It is said that the insurrection is declining and would already have been stamped out if the insurgents had not received great and frequent aid from abroad, where public opinion is deceived in regard to the political and administrative situation in Cuba. This help. however, would not have sufficed to have pro longed the struggle if the insurgents had not been imbued with the false hope of protec tion by a great power. It was hoped that the undeceiving of the insurgents would conlargest in the State, was burned to the ground this morning. The lumber yard was saved. The mill, camp, 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, 100,000 feet of lumber betribute to the restoration of peace. The speech concluded by saying that in

order to secure the equilibrium of the budget though circumstances at the moment were would be required from the tax-payers, but these sacrifices will contribute to the counobtain unusual powers, permitting it to raise money under more advantageous conditions It was determined to maintain energetically the public credit and strictly to respect its engagements, notably with foreign capitalists, without forgetting that the national welfare was based solely on the financial system. The speech also announced a reform in the recruiting laws and in provincial municipal administration.

THE PROTEST HEEDED.

Execution of Death Sentences on Americans Postponed. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- In the Competithat, at the request of the Untied States, the Spanish government will postpone the execution of the death sentences on American citizens until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered. a delay of some weeks at least. The mat-

that property to be \$125,000, with \$75,000 insurance. The top floor of the Machinists' Association building was occupied by Herman Plantin, a silk throster, whose loss is estimated at \$10,000, covered by insurance. The third floor of the same building was occupied by the tween the two nations. Meanwhile the effect will be to allay popular excitement both here and in Spain. The action of the State Department in insisting on a retrial, at least, of the American prisoners is evidently in answer to the contention of the court-martial that the Cushing protocol of 1877 did not apply to the present case. The court held that it applied only to American citizens resident in Spain or the Spanish dominions, and as the captives from the Competitor were not in any sense residents of Cuba it decided that they corded by the protocol. In the opinion of the State Department this was an explace on the protocol, but, while not accept-NEW YORK, May 11.—Fire to-day destroyed the Lehigh Valley company's hay sheds in Jersey City, and forty or fifty cars loaded with hay, which were standing in the sheds. Besides the railroad property, the fire destroyed the cement works of Washburn Brothers, valued at \$12,000, and did some damage to the ice house of the Swift Packing Company, of Chicago. The total loss is \$75,000. tocol by recurring to the ancient treaty of 1795, on the ground that if the prisoners' cases were not covered by the protocol they certainly could invoke the measure of protection afforded by the earlier treaty. While this treaty is not by any means generous in the matter of privileges held out to American prisoners, it still contains

WILL PUSH THE WAR some guarantees of great value to them in just such cases as that which has now arisen. The section of the treaty applying to the case in judgment of the State Department is Article VII, which reads as foi-

partment is Article VII, which reads as follows:

"And it is agreed that the subjects and citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or public or private purpose whatever, and in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted or offenses committed by any citizens of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceeding usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors and notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases and at the taking of examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

The contention of the State Department is that, irrespective of the Cushing protocol of 1877, this treaty gives the American prisoners certain privileges that were withheld from them by the Spanish court-martial. Notably, they were obliged to rest their defense in the hands of a Spanish officer detailed for the purpose, and one in all probability not particularly anxious to clear his clients, and were prevented from selecting their own counsel, as guaranteed by the treaty. Also, it is said that the prisoners were not accorded an opportunity to procure testimony in their own behalt. This is one of the privileges inseparable from a lawful and regular conduct of the presecution. Altogether the indications are that the State Department is preparing to make a strong defense against the execution of the death penalty in the case of the American prisoners.

ican prisoners.

CALLS US MEDDLERS.

Capt. Gen. Weyler Makes Complaint to the Spanish Government.

MADRID, May 11 .- The Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, and the United States minister to Spain, Mr. Hannis Taylor, had a conference to-day, the result of which is not known. It is reported that Captain General Weyler has cabled the him to proceed with the war as he should, the Spanish authorities at every moment being "hampered by the irritating meddling of America in Cuban affairs."

It is understood that the United States government has presented fresh claims for neavy indemnities through losses on sugar plantations belonging to Americans which have been burned by the insurgents. It is expected that these demands will lead The Imparcial, referring editorially to th

strained relations between the United States and Spain, says: "The United States inends to wear out the patience of Spain themselves declare war. It is preferable vill increase with time." Captain General Weyler has not yet replied to the comman sent him to remit to the Supreme Court th cases of the men sentenced to death for taking part in the Competitor expedition.

DEATH SENTENCES SIGNED.

But Execution Delayed Till the St preme Tribunal Takes Action.

HAVANA, May 11 .- It was definitely an nounced to-day that on the day the five men captured on board the Competitor wer tried, Friday last, Admiral Navarro, in conformity with the petition of the prosecutor and sentence of the naval tribunal, approved and signed the sentences of death imposed upon the filibusters, Alfredo Laborde, Dr. Elias Bedia, William Gildea, John Milton and Teodoro Mata. The announcement is supplemented by the state-ment that the filibusters have been referred for final decision to the supreme tribunal of war and marine. Two alleged filibusters both citizens of the United States, and said to have formed part of the Competitor ex-pedition, have arrived here in custody from Bahia Honda. They were captured by the ocal guerrillas of Palma some time after

mall boat which was found abandoned or the coast by the Mayor of Beracos. The boat is believed to have belonged to a small expedition which has landed in the vincinity of the spot where the Competitor was sighted and captured.

COMMENT OF BRITISHERS.

Some London Editors Inclined

Scold Uncle Sam, as Usual. LONDON, May 12:- The Graphic, commentng upon the question at issue between the United States and Spain over the men sentenced to death at Havana, compares the Competitor cases to the Jameson raid, and says: "Englishmen can sympathize with the United States, looking at the scandalous misgovernment in Cuba. But the analogy ceases when the attitude of the United States to its own raiders is compared with England's to hers. What would Europe have said if Mr. Chamberlain had talked to President Kruger as Mr. Olney talks to Spain? We trust, however, that Spain will show clemency to the filibusters; for the knowledge that she will not do so twice may help to put Mr. Olney on his guard and to moderate the enthusiasm of the Florida Cubanophiles.

The Times says in an editorial: "Spain well advised in yielding to Mr. Olney's demand for delay. She has thus averted an explosion of popular indignation in United States which no administration, however pacifically disposed, could have resisted. It is extremely fortunate that the sentences have not been summarily executed. able quarrel. A friendly discussion of the points at issue will give time for angry assions on both parties to cool. It will not be denied that Spain has the right on her side, but to insist upon the letter of her rights would be in the highest degree impolitic. The United States can make a trong case on merely technical grounds. privilege

spain can hardly seriously advance the trial (to American citizens under treaty) only belongs to in Cuba while, in face of face of the death sentence it could not be hoped that irregularities in the trial would be overooked. If President Cleveland had yielded to the pressure to acknowledge the insurgents as belligerents the Competitor captives would have been entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war. Therefore, it would be singularly bad policy to give the United States an irresistible reason for conferring upon the insurgents an advantage hitherto withheld. Both the Spanish government and press ought scrupulously to avoid anything tending to make the continued neu-trality of the United States impossible. Captain General Weyler's attitude could be better understood if he had any success in dealing with the insurgents. Whatever the explanation may be, circumstances seem to be rapidly settling the Cuban question, and very unfavorably for Spain." The New York correspondent of the Times warns the Madrid press that its hos-tile tone to the United States "makes it more difficult for this government to pur-sue the friendly course which it still de-sires to follow, and weakens the influence of those still numerous and powerful class-Laurada expedition the correspondent says: These vessels outwit both Spanish and American vigilance. Their voyages are in-nocent at the start, but they change their character afterwards. Considerable Amercharacter afterwards. Considerable American sympathy goes with them, even when their purpose is illegal, but it is certain that this government does all in its power to prevent such expeditions. It is the inability of Spain to crush the rebellion which creates danger and the continual re-ports of General Weyler's severities which influence American feeling." The Post says in an editorial: "If only oride of the Spanish nation would permit the government to grant to Cuba a generous measure of autonomy it might solve an apparently insoluble problem. That, however, is more than it is possible

to expect; the expectation is rendered the more impossible by the menacing and irritating behavior of America." The Globe, commenting on the Cuban sit-uation, says: "It is impossible not to sym-pathize with the Spanish Ministry, suddenly called to choose between the loss of Spain's est colony and a war with a great power, In the event of war European sympathy will The St. James Gazette remarks: "There

are conditions in both the United States and Spain which militate against a peaceful settlement. America is quite capable of doing more than talk when Cuba and the lives of as del Castillo will have to consider the (Continued on Second Page.)

COL. NELSON NAMES THE DEBT SCOTT JACKSON OWES THE WORLD.

The Eloquent Attorney Begins the Argument for the Commonwealth in the Newport Trial.

PEARL'S BLOODY CLOTHING

IN A BRAMATIC SCENE WHEN THE PRISONER TREMBLED.

Audience of Women Shuddered During the Advocate's Merciless Flaying of the Dentist Student.

CRIMINALS IN

JACKSON CALLED A LIAR, SEDUCER, MURDERER AND ROBBER.

The Speech Lasted Five Hours and Will Be Followed by Col. Crawford's Appeal To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ky., May 11.-Mrs. Jackson, the broken hearted mother of the prisoner, experienced a relapse Saturday night an was very ill all day Sunday and to-day. She is only waiting to be present at Colone Crawford's argument, when she will leave for her home in Greencastle. It is feared her strength will not withstand the shock should her son be found guilty, and for that reason she will not be allowed to remain in Newport to hear the verdict. Jackson and Walling had a large number of callers Sunday. Over a hundred Greencastle residents came down on a cheap excursion and a greater number of them visited the jail and saw the two famous prisoners. Jackson was not in the least abashed at meeting Pearl Bryan's friends, and even went so far as to shake hands with them. There were several ladies in the party, who chatted pleasantly with both Jackson and Walling.

The jury spent a greater portion of Sunday in the room at the courthouse, while the Bryan family attended church in the morning and spent the early afternoon visiting the Zoological Garden and other places of

Mrs. Walling, the mother of the prisoner whose trial follows that of Jackson, arrived in the city this morning from her home in Oxford, O., accompanied by another son, Mr. Clint Walling, and his wife, of Hamilton. The party at once went over to the Newport jail and was admitted to Walling's cell. This was the first time Mrs. Walling had seen her son since his arrest. The meeting was affecting in the extreme. The Newport authorities notified Mrs. Walling that she could remain with her son as long as she desired, and a great part of the forenoon was passed by the mother and sons together in the cell in conversation that was at times most earnest and confidential. apparently.

The usual crowds pushed their way into the court room this morning, but the big rush of Saturday was not evident when court was called to order. As soon as Judge Helm had taken his seat Jackson was brought in. It was rumored that it had finally been decided that Colonel Neison would open the Commonwealth's case in the arguments, Colonel Crawford, of the defense, to follow, and Prosecutor Lockhart to

READY FOR THE SPEECHES.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and a number of lady friends occupied their usual seats inside the railing, but Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Post were not present. Professor Post, however, came in early and sat beside Jackson during the morning session. At 10 o'clock the routine business of the

court had been finished and Judge Helm ordered the jury in the Jackson case brought in. They had no more than taken their seats when the court handed the at-torneys for the prosecution and defense copies of the instructions which he intended reading to the jury. After this Judge Helm read the instructions which have already been printed in the Journal. of which the defendant, Scott Jackson, de nied, and as to the manner and language of the denial, are to be considered by then solely in rebutting the defendant's testimony thereto, that is, to contradict, weaken or explain Scott Jackson's statements in reference thereto, and not as testimony upor which to find him guilty. The defendant's own statements of what Alonzo Walling said and the language and manner of his denial are before the jury for every purpose.
If the jury find the defendant guilty of one or the other of the crimes as to which

they have been instructed, but entertain reasonable doubt as to which one, they wi find him guilty of the lesser crime. If the jury entertain a reasonable doub of the defendant having been proven guilty If the jury find the defendant, Scott Jackson, guilty of murder they will fix his pun-ishment at death or confinement in the penitentiary for life, in their discretion, gov erned by the proof.

If the jury find the defendant, Scott Jackson, guilty of voluntary manslaughter, they will fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty-one years, in their dis-

cretion, governed by the proof.
If the jury find the defendant, Scott Jackguilty of involuntary manslaughter. any amount or imprisonment in the county jail for any length of time, either or both, in their discretion, governed by the proof.

During the reading Scott Jackson sat upright in his chair, his left hand clutching the point of his beard, his eyes fixed intently on the face of Judge Helm. Dr. Post leaned back, and, with one hand pressing his forehead, listened to the damaging instructions. aging instructions.

The reading occupied about a quarter of an hour. As Judge Helm concluded he "The case is now open for argu-There was a clearing of throats and the spectators settled themselves to enjoy the

arose to make the opening speech against Scott Jackson. He spoke slowly and im-pressively as he began his argument. Throughout Colonel Nelson made the testimony of Scott Jackson in his own defense the point of departure, pivot and nucleus of his argument. He never strayed far from this starting point. Item by item he held up the testimony of Scott Jackson before the jury and arrayed in contradiction the evidence of a multitude of unbiased reputable witnesses. More than once with consummate art he made reference to the John Seward conspiracy to suborna witnesses which was consummated only part by the introduction of William Trusty, whom Colonel Crawford disclaimed immediately after he testified.

SCOTT JACKSON TREMBLED. Scott Jackson, the prisoner, never before came so near to losing his self-composure. He was unable to look the flery attorney in the face. For the most part his eyes were averted. In that dramatic scene when Col. Nelson shook in his face that bloody satchel and when he read to him the intercepted letter to Will Wood he very nearly broke down, Colonel Nelson proclaiming that the defendant had been guilty of se-duction, murder, mutilation of a dead body

but, fearing that my action might be misunderstood and misconstrued, I have concluded to speak, and I was urged to this
conclusion by the family of that betrayed
and murdered girl, Pearl Bryan.

"I occupy in this case a peculiar position.
I am neither a hired attorney for any one
nor an officer of this court, but I am here,
gentlemen, in the interest of the law. I
came here in the cause of fustice, and
when I go to my Maker I hope there for my
reward. Gentlemen of the jury, I have no
personal animosity for this prisoner at the
bar. I have never known him. I offer here
my sympathy for his sister and mother,
but the murderer of Pearl Bryan must pay
the penalty. We want punishment for a
brute who not only murdered an unsuspecting girl, but butchered her and threw her
body like a dog's on the public highway.
I tell you I will not be satisfied, the commonwealth will not be satisfied, the civilized world that has watched this case will
not be satisfied if you do not find this
brute guilty of murder and sentence him to
be hanged by the neck until dead, dead,
dead!

"It has been proved beyond a reasonable

"It has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt that this defendant betrayed poor Pearl Bryan. What did this man Jackson, when asked if he had had illicit relations with this unfortunate girl, say? Why, in a brazen manner, in a loud voice, unfouched with shame or repentance, he said, 'I did.'
My God, ladies and gentlemen, do you know
what that means? Here in this court, in
the presence of the old father and the
heart-broken mother, this conscienceless
brute, this demon, said: 'I did.' Gentlemen,
take this home; think of it!

"And this man states that the first time Where Is the Great Prophet?" "And this man states that the first time he had illicit relations with that girl was during the Christmas holidays. He wants us to believe that. Knowing of the explosion, the scandal that was about to take

plosion, the scandal that was about to take place, he went out to the Bryan residence and had his first unlawful relations with Pearl Bryan. After, on his own confessions, he knew that this girl was in a bad condition and that something must be done, he wants us to think that he deliberately went out there and had unlawful relations with this girl. Gentlemen of the jury, what do you think of this statement? Why, it's a lie! If you believe this statement you are not the intelligent men I took you for. Why, it's an infamous, low lie."

PACKED TO THE DOORS.

Kentucky Women Flock to Hear Nelson in the Afternoon.

An enormous crowd filled the court room ong before the beginning of the aftern session, and over a third of the vast assemblage were Kentucky women attracted there by Colonel Nelson's reputation for eloquence. Colonel Nelson was unquestionably the hero of the hour and his entrance into the court room caused a ripple of excitement. Jackson came in a moment later as cool and self-possessed as if he were attending a reception in his honor. He chatted laughingly with his brother-in-law, Professor Post. Judge Helm, after a conference with Colonel Washington and Colonel Lockhart, postponed the Walling trial until May 26. Colonel-Nelson continued his argu-

"Gentlemen of the jury," he began, "we had reached that point this morning, when we were about to consider Detective John Seward. Allen Johnson was asked if he did not tell John Seward that for \$25 he would swear that the girl with Jackson that fa:al night was not Pearl Bryan. That was have a fair test made at the polls, freed done to bring John Seward in this case. It is a matter of record that John Seward, William Trusty, jr., George Dayton and Carrie Evans were sworn in as witnesses in this case. Then at a certain point Dayton is brought on the stand and then dropped like a hot cake, and John Seward and Evans never did take the stand."

Colonel Crawford objected to the statement, as he claimed that Carrie Evans and Seward were not summoned as witnesses but Judge Helm overruled the objection. "I know the facts in this case," continue Colonel Nelson, "I tell you when Allen Johnson denied making those statements he was substantiated by Seward himself, who failed to come to the witness stand and

Col. Nelson then questioned the purpose of weaith's witnesses in regard to the suppos tion that some drugs were given to Pearl Bryan in Cincinnati, which kept her blood in

They wanted to show" said the Colone "that the head was cut off after death, bu substantiate that proposition. By the meres chance a stupendous scheme to foster pe jured testimony was knocked in the head Beward, Trusty and Carrie Evans had most wonderful detail, but by a d vine providence that always stands by the side of right and justice the whole fraud was exposed. As for the Commonwealth, it has a clear case without the testimony of Coachman George Jackson. I have read of all the great murder trials, and I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, that there is one hundred times the circumstantial evidence in this case against Scott Jackson than in them all. "Now, as to the alibi; when, on that dark night, when the very heavens frowned down on the terrible crime that was to be enacted, when in that dark ravine this poor girl, unprotected and helpless, was held

down on the damp ground and her head was cut off and her body thrown by the roads It took some time to commit that crime. JACSKON'S ALLEGED ALIEI. "Some one must have driven that poor girl to her death. And now as to the testimony of Miss Rose McNevin. I have not the least but you can't believe that she kept track of her twelve or fourteen roomers; could tell o'clock. Where was he after that time "They never left on that fatal ride unta all honest people were in bed. My theory is that when they left that room that night that when they left that room that hight that barbarous barber, Fred Albion, was in the carriage with Jackson, Walling and Pearl Bryan. When they left that saloon at 7 o'clock they had to drive about the streets with that girl. They had to keep with her to prevent her from going home and making a confidente of her dear old mother. It all fits in. Jackson, in order to establish his alibi, leaves his victim with rlends and gets a spave, and, going to the McNevin place, lets himself be seen there while those friends are with Pearl Bryan, and now Jackson testifies that on Saturday morning he got up at 10 o'clock. "Now, I have had no experience in cutting off heads, but I tell you if I had cut off the

head of an innocent girl I would not feel like sleeping till 10 o'clock the next morning. But Miss Rose McNevin says he left the house at his usual time, between 8 and 9 Who told the untruth? Was it Miss McNevin or Scott Jackson? There is barkeeper Collins, of Theobald's saloon, who said on the stand that Scott Jackson came into the saloon at 7 o'clock that Saturday morning, paid a debt and took a drink of

If you gentlemen are men of families, if wives and the chatterings of the little ones. you will appreciate this old couple in their happiness when little Pearl Bryan was born in Greencastle, and now look at them their sorrow. On the fatal 13th day August, 1894, a man comes to Greencastle who has traveled to Europe and has seen much of the world and civilization. It doesn't take him long to meet this blos-soming little country flower, untrained and untraveled, and from that time on he was a visitor at that house. NELSON SCORCHES THE BETRAYER.

"This man, with his experience and win-

ning ways, wins the love and affection of upon him as a lover, as a God, but this Scott Jackson was a demon! Then what does he do? He goes to his old schoolmate author of Pearl Bryan's ruin. Why, all the to the man sitting there-Scott Jackson. men of the jury, that I never read any filth-ler, dirtier, more disgusting, miserable let-ters than the ones Will Wood wrote Scott lackson; but what do you think of the man who receives such letters? Brother Shay (a what would you think of me if you I received and carried in my pockets latters; corresponded with such a letter who is little Will Wood? A mere of twenty years, who, in his weakness, "And now, gentlemen of the jury, I want to compliment the officials of our sister city over the river, who have aided nobly in this case. I honor them, I honor them all—Mayor Caldwell, Chief Deitsch, Lieutenant

Continued on Second Page)

PHASES OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN GOLD MEN AND SILVERITES.

Controller Eckels Visits Illinois and Reads the Riot Act to the Governor and His Supporters.

MR. ALTGELD STRIKES BACK

AND HITS PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS LIEUTENANTS.

Alluding to Pernicious Activity, He Asks, "Where Is the Holy Voice?

WHERE MR. TELLER STANDS

READY TO DESERT HIS PARTY IF IT INDORSES SOUND MONEY.

Platform of Montana Republicans Demands Free Silver-Carter and Mantle Chosen Delegates.

CHICAGO, May 11 .- James H. Eckels, the

Controller of the Treasury, who has come to Illinois to look after the "sound-money" interests of the Democratic party in this State, said to-night, when asked what line of action he intended to pursue; "I am in Chicago to-day simply on my way to Ottawa, where I purpose spending a few days at my home. My stay in this city has nothing whatever to do with politics or the sound money movement. I imagine those who have that matter in charge here know local conditions the best and will be able to devise ways and means to show what the real sentiment of Chicago Democracy is on the subject. I am free to confess that the Democrats at Washington, and especially those from Illinois, were disappointed and chagrined at the action of the Cook county committee in refusing to call primaries under the Crawford law. They cannot understand why, if so large a majority of Democrats here, as is claimed by the silver people, are for free silver, they should fear to from every suspicion of fraud. In advising and aiding in preventing such primary elections Governor Aitgeld cannot but have driven from him many who have heretofore held that whatever may be his views on the question, he honestly entertained them and honestly believed a majority of the Democrats of the State supported him therein. The question is one that ought to be decided on principle, and the attempt here to make the question one of whether or not Governor Altgeld will run again for Governor introduces an element that gives many the opportunity to shirk the real issue. So, too, does the making of continual attacks on the federal administration. The principle involved and the wisdom or unwisdom of free colnage of silver remains the same irrespective of the attitude of either President Cleveland or Gov. Altgeld's views towards it and the attempt to arouse passion and prejudice as determining factors is a confession of weakness on the part of those who resort thereto. There is nothing to be gained by abusing every one who disagrees with the administration on this purely national question, and the charges of corrupt methods employed is, to say the least, in

very bad taste. "I do not know whether those who are engineering the free-silver movement in Illinois consider the course they are pursuing is winning politics, but if so I am certain they will be disappointed in the results on election day. It means at the outset the complete abandonment of important States like New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It involves the loss of Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky. It could not save Indiana. To make this loss good enough thoroughly silver States would have to be won to give a majority in the electoral college Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Idaated. The electoral vote of all wor platform, but I am certain there is an op-portunity upon a sound-money platform, while there is absolutely none on the freesilver one. The result in Illinois would be simply disastrous. If Mr. Altgeld compels a free-silver platform and runs for Governor the strength of his 'State issue com-paign' cannot save him. It will not do for candidates for county places to flatter themselves with assurances that the Gov-ernor's candidacy will save them. He cannot carry his views to the extremes he does and denounce all who differ from him as corruptionists and not find many self-respecting Democrats resent such treatment. If Democrats are given fair opportunities to express their convictions, unawed by threats and free from machine abuses, they can have little ground for complaint if beaten, but if threatened on the one hand and denied rights on the other, they are justified in coins to work great extremes in number. in going to very great extremes in punishing those who commit, authorize or ap-

"What is said at Washington concerning Mr. Cleveland and the third term?" "I hear but little of it. I do not believe Mr. Cleveland will be a candidate or take a nomination, and I do not believe those in Illinois who are making the statement that

he will know anything about it, and state it because they themselves believe it." Gov. Altgeld's Reply.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.-Governor Altgeld was shown Controller Eckels's interview to-night. The Governor said: "The persistent and loud iterations about unfair primaries is without any foundation and every intelligent gold standard man in Chicago knows this, and the fact that they keep it up shows that they are trying to mislead the public and to divert attention from the iniquitous character of their cause and the they are supporting. The conduct of the Cleveland gold standard men was extraordimary. For, after the federal administration had so ruined the Democratic party that if the national election were held to-morrow we could not carry a single State in the Union, it was certainly a piece of impudence for the adherents of this administration to attempt to dictate to the Democras of Ill

means an abandonment of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the loss Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky. Now b would have done us a service if he wou have indicated what there is left for us to abandon in New York. New Jersey and Con-necticut. As I remember, an election was necticut. As I remember, an election was held there not long ago involving a gold platform. And when the fight was over we had not men enough left to bury our dead. A similar fight on a similar platform was made in Maryland and Kentucky, as well as a number of other States, and if there is anything left for us to lose in any of those States it certainly is not visible, or else the Republicans would have loaded it into their wagon, for when the fight was over they found that the 'earth and the fullness thereof' was theirs. thereof was theirs.